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OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. JACKSON.

Richmond, August 12.—The following official dispatch was received to-day from Gen. Jackson:

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT, August 11—6¼ p. m.—COLONEL: On the evening of the 9th inst., God blessed our army with another victory. The battle was near Cedar Run, about six miles from Culpeper Court House. The enemy, according to the statements of prisoners, consisted of Banks', McDowell's, and Seigel's commands. We have four hundred prisoners, including Brig. Gen. Prince. Our list of killed is less than that of the enemy. We have to mourn the loss of some of our best officers and men. Brig. Gen. C. S. Winder was mortally wounded whilst ably discharging his duty at the head of his command, which was the advance of the left wing of the army. We have collected about 1,500 small arms and other ordnance stores. I am, Colonel, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON, Maj. Gen. Comd'g.
To COL. R. H. CHILTON, A. A. G.

From the West.

Chattanooga, August 13.—Four Federal couriers, with dispatches from Gen. Nelson, at McMinnville, to Buell, have been captured. The dispatches have been handed to the military authorities here. Nelson complains that his pickets habitually desert, to be paroled by the Confederates, and represent affairs in his department as deplorable.

Mobile, August 13.—A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Grenada, 12th, says that Capt. Maxwell, with 40 guerillas, attacked 100 Federals, near Friar's Point, yesterday, killing 17 and capturing 6. Our loss was one killed, and Capt. Maxwell wounded.

Alexandria, Missouri, five miles from Keokuk, was taken by our guerillas on the 3d instant.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Jackson, 12th, says the Federal troops have taken possession of Bayou Sara.

Gen. Breckinridge has issued a congratulatory address to his army. He claims to have geined a complete victory by land at Baton Rouge; the most essential fruits of which, however, are lost by the failure of the Arkansas to cooperate. All accounts agree in saying that the Yankees were beaten to and into the river. Our wounded are doing well. Federal prisoners are continually arriving here.

Chattanooga, August 13.—Three of the guerillas that killed McCook arrived here to-day. They say he was killed in a dash of 75 guerillas on 4,000 Federals, near Salem. Their appearance was so sudden and unlooked-for that the Yankees fled in confusion. They state that Buell hung five citizens of Lincoln County in retaliation. The Federals cannot move but in large bodies, guerillas killing them daily.

Latest from the North.

Richmond, August 12.—Northern dates of the 9th have been received. The War Department has issued an order vesting United States Marshals and chiefs of police with full power to arrest and imprison any person who, by act, speech or writing, shall discourage volunteering or enlistments, or giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Also order that every citizen liable to be drafted who shall attempt to leave the country shall be arrested. Since the order calling for a draft of the militia, volunteering is reported to have rapidly improved. A telegraphic dispatch from Harrisburg says that the quota from Pennsylvania is nearly made up.

Gold in New York opened higher, influenced by the loss of treasure on board the Golden Age, and sales were made at 114⅞, but afterwards there were sales at 114⅝.

The London Herald's Paris correspondent says an article in the Constitutionel, advocating the recognition of the South, has created a great sensation.—It is looked upon as confirming the report that, Lord Palmerston having declined to join Frace in tendering mediation between the belligerents, the step has been taken jointly by France and Russia.

The Paris correspondent of the Independence Belge says that the Emperor of Russia has proposed to make a personal appeal to President Lincoln, in order to induce him to accept on principle the negotiation of a compromise between the North and the South.

New York papers of the 9th contain letters from Port Royal, expressing great apprehension of an attack on the fleet at Hilton Head by the rebel ram Georgia. The correspondent of the Times says that many of the most intelligent army officers at Hilton Head agree in regarding as hazardous in the extreme their position at that point and Beaufort, should the Yankee navy once lose its present absolute supremacy over the water, and in those islands great preparations are making to resist the expected attack. At last accounts the excitement had somewhat abated, in consequence of its having been reported that the floating battery is a complete failure.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune says that the number of McClellan's army who crossed the James river, is about 15,000.

Lincoln is reported to have declined to receive armed negroes into service.

A letter from Cameron to the Missouri Republican says Northern Missouri is literally full of organized bands of rebels, and citizens are flocking to these bands by hundreds daily, and they will soon have the whole country in their hands. He says all is dark and obscure, and every move the Federal Government makes makes matters still worse. Without a Military Governor, he adds, we will be completely overrun by rebels in two months. Porter has raised over 2,-600 men, and they are hourly increasing, as they move from place to place.

The London Times anticipates a general uprising of the Border States, since McClellan's defeat, and says the Yankees are daily receiving the conviction that the Confederates can never be subjugated. The Times attacks the New York press for echoing the mendacious bulletins of Government and McClellan's address.

INTENTIONS OF THE NORTH—

The Poisoned Chalice to their Lips.

Who does not coincide with the Jackson Mississippian in the opinion that wars of invasion, where one people deliberately assail the territory of another with the view of reducing them to submission to a power alien and antagonistic, are invariably unjust and unholy—are always conducted in a malevolent and vindictive spirit—are certain, eventually, to call forth a *corresponding* resistance, and to arouse the invaded finally to a pitch where *death, and death only*, to the invader, is the determination? Such results are, *and should be*, unavoidable.

As the object of the invader is to take from the invaded all those rights and privileges, those hopes and aspirations, those sentiments and sympathies, the desires and actions of self-government, that alone makes up the life of freemen—so when the victims of such atrocities realize the ruthless objects of the invaders, and the direness of the fate impending, are the invaded goaded to repel the invader by any and every means that can be brought to bear against them—no matter how terrible, how horrible, how sanguinary it may be, so that it promises to stop the invader in his course; so that it but lessens his number; so that it but retaliates some of the countless evils he would inflict. As the invader comes to despoil, to crush or to slay—so the invaded, by every instinct of human nature repugnant to injustice and oppression, will repel them by similar means, and will despoil, crush or slay them as opportunities offer.

Wars for subjugation are unmitigated evils. They admit of no palliation; they call forth desperate and undying resistance. Conceived in wickedness and prosecuted without mercy, they must be, always have been, and ever will be, resisted to the death. *No quarter—the black flag—death to the invader!*—are but the natural cries of humanity in such cases—they are the effects of the God-given feeling of resistance to oppression. The effects of such wars, where the invader is permitted to get much of a foothold, is of necessity terribly disastrous. At times, immense districts entirely depopulated. Even in modern times, large tracts have been left so desolate that one might pass from village to village, even from city to city, without finding inhabitants. In one instance, in Europe, during the last century, no less than twenty contiguous villages were left without a single man or beast; in many others, the population died entirely out—and in districts, once studded with towns and cities, there sprang up immense forests.

Now the North, according to many of their own papers and the enunciation of some of their own public men, entered on the war now waging with such views. Their declaration was, and by the Northern Government *now is*, "the South must submit to our arms, be subject to our rule, or we will make it a wilderness!" *Had they the power*, the Northern Government would make the *South a desert to-morrow!* Rather than fail to render the South subservient, the North, with fiendish exultation, would see it devastated, depopulated, and, throughout its lenth and breadth, only the abode of wild beasts and reptiles! But, thank God, their evil hearts are powerless—and, like other ruthless invaders of others' rights, the probabilities are, that their wickedness will be turned as a punishment upon themselves.

The fate of McClellan's army; the sickness and casualties in all their armies; the thickly increasing deaths from numerous causes everywhere among the invaders, lead us to believe that a righteous God is punishing them as such invaders have ever been punished. A few instances will suffice:

Xerxes invaded Greene to subject it to his sway, with an army estimated by the best authorities at 5,288,320 fighting men—including the usual attendants, over 6,000,000. In one year this vast multitude was reduced to 3,000,000, and eventually of these only about 8,-000 escaped destruction! So ended his attempt at subjugation.

France invaded Spain with, altogether, over, 600,000 men, and was expelled in a few years with less than 50,-000 survivors! And so ended this attempt at subjugation.

Napoleon invaded Russia with 400,-000 of the best troops ever gathered together, devoted to the fortunes of a leader whom they esteemed invincible. Forty thousand only escaped—poor, weary, and broken down in spirit, one-half of whom died within a year. So ended that invasion of an independent nation, by the "greatest captain of the age."

Looking at these examples of the fate of the *invader*, and in view of the prospect now opening within our own borders, can we not vividly realize, even while we continue to fight our own "battle of freedom," that the "way of the transgressor is hard," and that the controlling hand of the God of Justice directs the affairs of nations? Let us reverently bow to the fiat—"Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord—I will repay!"

TWO MORE TORIES KILLED.

On last Saturday, a tory by the name of Hopton living near the mountain on the South side of Chucky river in Greene county, (a gunsmith,) was killed by Capt. T. S. Rumbough's company. The circumstances that lead to his death were as follows, according to our information. Hopton had been manufacturing guns, pistols and knives for the Union marauders ever since the war commenced, and Capt. Rumbough and a portion of his men, were ordered to arrest him. After his arrest he appeared so agreeable and easy to manage, that Capt. Rumbough left only one man to guard him while he went to look after some eight or ten armed men, they had discovered running above the back part of the farm.—No sooner had the captain and men got out of sight, when Hopton made an attempt to shoot the guard with the gun in the hands of the guard, whereupon a scuffle ensued, the guard raised the hallow for help when some of the men who had just left returned, when Hopton saw them coming he tore loose from his antagonist and started to run. The guard gathered up the gun adjusted the flint, and shot him, the ball entering near the spine, going out through the breast killing him almost instantly.

Hopton was a very ingenious man, could make anything he wished out of iron. He has been engaged in the counterfeiting business, for which he was confined in our jail some time ago.

The other tory killed on last Saturday was a man by the name of Thos. McClain, who we believe, was captain of the band of marauders, who have been traversing up and down Chimney top, north of Lick Creek in Greene county, about Wattenbargers and elsewhere for the last few months.

On last Saturday captain Phipps and company, and Capt. Arnold and company, went in search of these marauders. They were fired on from the bushes about thirty times, but no one of our boys were hurt, and none among the marauders except McClain. Thus goes two more of the tail end of the great Union animal, whose head still lives in and about Greeneville unhurt. Our boys have commenced putting things through about right in Greene county. It is very necessary that we should know which is to reign, the tories, or the loyalist.—*Greenville (Tenn.) Banner.*

THE capture of a number of Pope's officers will now enable our Government to retaliate on the Yankees for their late infamous depredations.

WHAT IT COSTS THE YANKEES.

The Jackson Mississippian, of Tuesday, says:

A member of Gen. Breckinridge's division was recently opposite Vicksburg where the enemy had been encamped.—upon being questioned as to what he saw over there, stated that he saw some six hundred Yankees.

"How, then, did you make your escape?" inquired the General.

"Oh, very easy," replied the soldier, "they were perfectly harmless, as they lay five feet under the ground."

Six hundred graves! This tells a sad tale for the Yankee forces at Vicksburg, and may explain the reason of the fleets leaving. According to this, we conclude that the loss of the Yankees in their vain efforts to reduce Vicksburg was not less than two or three thousand.

The losses of the enemy in his attempt to take Vicksburg, will, perhaps, never be known to the public. How many vessels have been sunk or disabled can only be conjectured, but the number will largely swell the aggregate of the cost.

During the siege, it is estimated that 20,000 shells were thrown. It is a moderate estimate to value each of these at twelve dollars. The result is $240,000. Taking the incidental costs—such as the wages of men and officers, food, &c.—there is a large additional item. So that if one were to put the cost at a few millions, he would not go far wrong.—And what was accomplished? The highest estimate that we have seen of the property destroyed in the city is $80,000.

So that shelling by mortar boats, whilst it is a very costly pastime for the enemy, is hardly worthy of the contempt of those whom it is aimed at.

Nothing in the progress of this war so clearly exhibits the insignificance of the mortar boats. The charm is broken. Our people have no apprehension of them; and the way the enemy abandoned Vicksburg is a proof that their commanders have lost confidence in them.

A FEMALE VOLUNTEER.

In calling the roll of a regiment of conscripts who had just entered the camp of instruction at Raleigh, N. C., last week, one more "man" was present than was called for by the list. The Winston Sentinel says:

This, of course, involved an investigation, when it was discovered that the features of one claiming to be a conscript were quite too fair and fine for one of the sterner sex. The soldier was charged of being a female, when she confessed the truth and acknowledged that she had determined to accompany her friends in the perils of war, and avenge the death of a brother who fell in the fight near Richmond. We have heard nothing in any degree to implicate the good character and standing of this gallant heroine.

CUFFY IN BATTLE.—A negro who accompanied his master to Virginia, was giving his "experience" in battle on his return to a fellow servant, as follows:

"Folks may talk as much as dey please 'bout not bein' skeered on de battle field; dis chile kin tell a different tale from dat. When dem ninny balls 'gin to whistle and de cannon to roar, and de hosses to pitch and rar, I tell you! de kink cum'd out o' dis nigger's wool. I said, 'Massa, les me and you git back o' dem trees, and we can shoot widout bein' shot at.' Young massa turn he eye at me till I feel like gittin' into a auger hole. Den I say, 'Massa, you don't keer nuffin for your life, please sar give me your commission to git out ob de way o' dese bullets, sar.' He kinder smile at me and say, 'you hab my commission.' I tell you, I runn'd like skeered dog. Putty quick I cumm'd to biggest kind o' holler log, and just as I stooped down to git in, I hears somebody cry out like dey had pain in der stommick, 'O, dey is settin' deir slaves upon us!' And true as I's here to-day, dat are log was chuck full o' dem Yankees! Yah! yah! yah!"

THE TYRANNY AT MEMPHIS.—We learn that three white men and sixteen negroes were shot by the Federal guard at Memphis, on Friday last. Their crime was refusing to work on the fortifications. The sad affair was treated very coolly by the authorities, who seemed to look upon it as a business operation, necessary to the continuance of their power, to commit such outrages.

IMPORTANT FROM THE NORTH.

Call for Six Hundred Thousand More Men.

We received last night advices from the North, which though not so late as those that we publish in another column, brings news of an important character. The North has at last settled the question of immediate drafting, and the Secretary of War has issued an order for six hundred thousand more men "to crush the rebellion"—three hundred thousand to be raised under the recent call of Lincoln, and three hundred thousand more by a draft of the militia. The order appears officially in the Northern papers, but the circumstances under which we issue this morning's paper, forbid its publication.

This action of the Government at Washington had created the wildest excitement in the North, and the war feeling had greatly subsided in its enthusiasm. The opposition to the order was not to be disguised. The following extract from the New York Herald, shows with what dissatisfaction it was received by the people of that city:

"The citizens of New York have taken the matter with quite an excited feeling, and when the fact became generally known around town last evening, everybody seemed to have received a sudden shock. In consequence, the office of the County Clerk was, during the whole of yesterday, crowded to a perfect jam by persons anxious to ascertain whether their names were upon his book, and also to file exemption papers where it was conclusive that physical defects prevented them from shouldering a musket. There must have, certainly, some five thousand persons visited the office yesterday.

"In Brooklyn, another great rush of "patriots" was made to the City Hall, all anxious to prove their exemption from military duty. As soon as the City Clerk's office was opened for business, a perfect rush of human beings almost hurried the office out of existence. Throughout the entire day, a stream of would-be exempts was constantly pouring in and out of the office, and many of the excuses given were really ridiculous."

Brief as these paragraphs are, they are enough to show that this order for a draft will cause an immense reaction in the popular mind of the North, and we shall await the next news from the North and North-west with much interest.—*Richmond Examiner.*

DRAFTING IN THE NORTH.

We are not at all surprised to see the reluctance manifested to drafting by the "solid men" of the North. Now, for the first time, in deadly apprehension of being compelled to face the music of the Southern bullets, they begin to feel that they are at war, and in many a trembling heart the whisper is heard, "My thoughts, I must confess, are turned on peace." It was all very well so long as Germans and Irish, and the adventurous spirits of their seaports and frontiers, could carry on the battles for them in a distant clime, whilst the defensive policy of the Southern Government secured them at the same time from the horrors of invasion; but this pleasurable pastime is ended, and hereafter the gaps that have been made in the ranks of the mercenaries by Southern ball and bayonet must be filled up by the native, live Yankee.

If it is any consolation to Yankee Doodle, let us assure him that the pleasure is as great in the South at the prospect of his being drafted as the horror at the North is intense. Killing off the miserable foreign blood-hounds they have set upon us is a pastime below Southern ambition. The game it has always craved has been the genuine Yankee Doodle, the author of all our woes, who has been sitting comfortably at home and setting his dogs on us, and threatening us with robbery, rapine and the halter. The prospect of catching these "solid" codfish upon Southern steel has whetted to frenzy every Southern appetite. To bring three hundred thousand genuine Yankees against us—fellows who talk through their noses, and are redolent of Abolitionism and Weathersfield onions—would inspire the Southern arm with vigor equal to a reinforcement of half a million. Come on, Doodle, we pant to embrace you in the hug of battle, and be quick about it.—The Southern sun is warm, but not half as warm as the hospitality which lead you merrily down the dance of death.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Our Army Correspondence.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

CAMPS NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., August 9, 1862.

To the Editor Asheville News:

SIR:—I claim to be a North Carolinian, and as such feel it my duty to write you somewhat at this time on a subject which seems to agitate the minds of certain newspaper editors in the old North State. There seems to be a disposition on the part of these individuals to select particular men and particular regiments from our State and hold them up before the country as the heroes of the battles below Richmond. They describe their *wonderful achievements—gallant charges—desperate encounters, and hair breadth escapes* in glowing colors, loosing sight entirely of the part borne in those dreadful contests by every other command. They would have you to believe that their "*Pets*" fought those battles alone—that *they* alone drove McClellan from his lair on the Chickahominy and beat back his powerful army to the banks of James River, while all others, without moving hand or foot, looked on in silent astonishment at their marvelous achievements. They give N. Carolina all the praise; *her soldiers did all the fighting; in every battle they were placed in the front ranks, and the enemy could'nt hurt the soldiers from any other State unless their bullets passed first through the body of some poor Carolinian.* Sir, this is ungenerous.—It is unfair. It shows minds that are too sordid,—a love of country that is too much hemmed in by sectional lines and party prejudices. North Carolina needs no such eulogium. She scorns to wear such borrowed plumage. She will hurl from her in disdain *laurels* which are stained with the choicest blood of her sister States. She is proudly sensible of the gallant manner in which her sons conducted themselves in these engagements; but at the same time she is glad to award a like meed of praise to soldiers from other States. Had you gone over the battle-field after the fight you would have seen lying there side by side with North Carolinians—and there were many—soldiers from almost every State in this Confederacy. Every State had its representatives in that charnal-house of death. They all fought like heroes. They fought only as men can fight whose homes are being ruined by a mercenary soldiery.

But do these men give North Carolinians justice? What troops receive all the praise? Is it right to give one regiment credit for what was done by others? Our troops when they came into this war, expected to share its honors alike. Impartial history will certainly tell who did the fighting. Thank heaven, it will give honor to whom honor is due. Is there any truth in the declarations of these partial eulogists? I wish to make a few statements in order that the people may judge for themselves.—It is stated by these writers that on the 26th of June last Col. Vance's regiment left Richmond early in the morning—marched directly to the lines below the city and engaged the enemy immediately—that they fought all day and were not relieved until night when the 25th regiment came up and took its place.—This is false, and the man who wrote it knows it as well as any one. The whole Brigade knows it to be false. The truth is, and it can be established by a thousand witnesses, if necessary, these regiments left Richmond on the 25th and it was the 25th regiment instead of the 26th that did the fighting. As soon as we reached the lines (Gen. Ransom not being with us) Gen. Wright ordered us to march to the relief of a Louisiana regiment which was being cut to pieces by an overwhelming force of Yankees. Our regiment double-quicked to the spot and saved the unfortunate Louisianians from utter annihilation. We engaged the enemy at 9 a. m., and drove them back within their lines. During the day we were engaged five different times, and as many times drove back our foe with considerable loss. Col. Vance's regiment was'nt in the fight at all. The 35th regiment relieved us after sundown, and Col. Vance's relieved, at the same time, the regiment on our right. 'Tis true, the 26th was fired upon during the night, but how did it and its gallant Col. act? They were driven from the field and made no attempt to recover their ground until the next day when they were ordered to do so by Gen. Ransom. They then moved forward and regained their position it is true, but instead of a hard fought battle as some would have you believe, wonderful to tell! not a gun was fired. Gen. Ransom knows who did the fighting. When our regiment was leaving the field on the evening of the 25th, he was so much pleased with the behavior of the men, that, with hat in hand, he went along the entire line grasping the hands of every commander of companies, and told them to return his sincere thanks to every man in the regiment for his gallant conduct; that they fought like men who had been trained to it for forty years, and that they had crowned themselves with lasting honors. Did he treat any other rement in like manner? No! Why? Because our's did the work. Every member of the 25th recollects well how his own bosom swelled with pride at such language from his General. Still North Carolinians will endeavor to steal from them their hard earned laurels and wreathe them around the brows of the "gallant Zeb. and his regiment." I do not mean to disparage the 26th regiment or its leaders. They have probably as good fighting material as any regiment in the service, but the truth will out. Let them wear their own laurels. Shame on those who give them credit for things never done, and that too to the disparagement of other troops.

I cannot close this article without noticing another statement with regard to the battle of Tuesday, July 1st. It is stated that the 26th regiment, on that day, charged a battery of thirty-two pieces of artillery for one mile and a half—that they marched closer to that battery than any other Southern troops, and that in proof of this some of their men were found on the next morning forty feet nearer the guns than any other dead. Permit me, by way of doing justice to all, to test the truth of this. Our Brigade was not engaged with the enemy until near sundown, when we were ordered by Gen. Ransom to charge a battery on our right, which was near a mile and a half distant. Our regiment seemed to be in front. Most of the distance was passed over in double-quick time. As soon as we reached the wood bounding the field on the left, in which the battery was posted, we were thrown into position for the purpose, as I thought, of charging a battery there. But this intention seemed to have been changed, for no sooner had the regiment got into line of battle than we were again moved to the right into the field raked so terribly by the enemy's Artillery. When the entire regiment had entered the field we were again thrown into line of battle and the order was given to charge. With a shout that might have been heard above the roar of cannon our brave boys pressed forward until they were within sixty yards of the most destructive wall of fire my eyes ever beheld, and there they remained near an hour returning fire for fire with the vandal foe, and there they would have remained until now, had not orders been given for them to fall back. Col. Rutledge saw that humanity could'nt stand before that devouring flame of death, and that it was madness to remain there longer. He consequendly withdrew to a ravine some two hundred and fifty yards distant, but made other charges until he and the Major were wounded, when Lieut. Col. Bryson, with the greater part of the regiment, made another splendid charge. In proof of the gallantry of the 25th N. C. on that day, Col. Ramseur, who was on our right and had seen the charge made, and the reluctance with which the regiment fell back, was forced to cry out, "Hurrah for the 25th regiment." From our position we could very well determine what troops charged the battery through the field after us. The people are led to believe, from the statement already alluded to, that the 26th regiment made the most gallant charge during the day. That regiment, as a regiment, did'nt charge at all.—During the whole fight but one company and a half of this regiment fired a gun. Col. Vance will tell you so. He has said so to a number of persons, and will say so again. Did you ever hear before of a regiment charging up to the very mouths of cannon without discharging their pieces? Now, sir, why these misrepresentations? Why this partiality for that regiment? Why this endeavor to throw a stigma upon other Carolina troops? I do not pretend to interpret their reasons; but this I do say—it is ungenerous—it is downright falsehood.

I am aware of what I am saying, and that I am alone responsible for its publication. If it presses too hard upon any one he must bear it. I have written it with no malignant spirit: with no desire to gratify a feeling of enmity, but merely to give justice to those on whom others have endeavored to cast reproach. I may have been too personal, since I have many friends in that regiment, but hope they will see the necessity of this to a full and proper explanation of the facts in the case.

A list of the casualties of our regiment has, I understand, been sent on for publication. It will be a melancholy report indeed to the people of Western Carolina; but it will show to the world the part borne by her in the terrible drama enacted before the city of Richmond. Long will North Carolina remember her dead. 'Twas for her they fought and for her they fell. Their names will not only emblazen the pages of history, but they will be embalmed in the hearts of a free and christian people for ages yet to come. The recorder of passing events will wreathe their deeds in garlands of living light. The only mausoleum they require is that the children of posterity may be taught to remember whose inheritance they possess.

Yours, &c.,

W. P. W.

Co. "C," 25th Reg. N. C. T.

THE official report showed that there was over six thousand sick in the Washington hospital on the 31st ult.

Fight at Southwest Mountain.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Through the courtesy of an officer of the 2d Brigade, Jackson's Division, who left Gordonsville at 10 o'clock, p. m., Monday, we are placed in possession of further particulars with reference to the desperate fight at Southwest Mountain on Saturday last.

The fight was commenced by the 2d brigade, under the command of Colonel Garnett, of the 48th Virginia regiment, who was wounded in the engagement.—In the course of the fight, which was fierce and desperate, this brigade was completely overpowered by numbers, and compelled to fall back on its supports, consisting of the Stonewall brigade and Ransom's North Carolina brigade. The engagement then received a new impetus, and was continued with a renewed vigor, when the division of General A. P. Hill came up, and the enemy were driven back with immense loss of killed and wounded. Our forces pursued them to within two miles of Culpepper Court House, where they remained for the night; General Hill's division in front. The artillery firing was kept up till nearly 12 o'clock, p. m. Officers who were in the fights below Richmond regard the engagement of Saturday as much more fierce and desperate than any that has yet occurred.

Our casualties are very heavy, being estimated from 800 to 1,000 killed and wounded. The heaviest loss sustained is in the 2d brigade. The 21st Virginia regiment of that brigade is thought to have suffered more severely than any other regiment. So great was the loss of field oficers in the brigade, that it is now commanded by Captain Leigh, of the Irish battalion. Company F, of this city, in the 21st regiment, went into the fight with eighteen men, only six of whom came out uninjured.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Gen. Winder commanded the division which formed the left of our line, of which the 1st and 2d brigades were a part.—On Friday night they encamped the other side of the Rapidan, taking up the line of march early Saturday morning. They heard the sound of cannon about twelve o'clock, and came up with Gen. Ewell's division, which constituted the right, about 1 p. m. The engagement had already been opened by Ewell's artillery. The 2d brigade, commanded by Lieut. Col. Garnett, was placed on the extreme left, and there held to await further orders. The cannonade soon became very heavy, and regiments of the 2d, in marching to assume a position nearer the enemy, were compelled frequently to lay down to avoid the shell, which rained heavily among the ranks. They had scarcely reached their position when the enemy's line of battle advanced from the woods directly in front and about parallel with our line, and poured forth a most destructive infantry fire.—Meanwhile General Winder had been mortally wounded by a shell, and the command of the division devolved upon Gen. Taliaferro. The enemy, by overpowering numbers, had nearly succeeded in turning our left flank, when, at this critical moment the supports came up, and they were driven back in confusion.

In the attack upon our centre the enemy met with still less success—they were not only repulsed, but driven back to their original position, which by the time the musketry ceased, was occupied by our troops. The infantry firing closed about eight o'clock, but an effective cannonade was kept up until nearly midnight. Besides the guns and other ordnance captured, our troops took four stand of colors from the Yankees.

On Sunday morning our forces were drawn up in line of battle, and as Gen. Jackson rode past the cheers of the men were most enthusiastic. There was some firing early in the morning, but no engagement took place, the enemy declining to reply, although in sight.

Major Holladay, of the 1st brigade, lost an arm on Saturday evening, and Lieut. Alexander, of the Irish battalion, was wounded. But few of the casualties in the battle have yet been reported. Major John Seddon's hat was shot off, and his horse killed under him. Adjutant Mann Page, of the 21st regiment, was taken prisoner, but his captor was killed while threatening to "blow the d——d rebel's brains out," and the Adjutant shortly found himself among his friends, who were in pursuit of the retreating enemy. It is believed that the few Confederates captured by the Yankees were all retaken by our advancing columns later in the fight.

We have been able to gather but little information in respect to the part borne by Ewell's division, on the right, save that the action of the troops was marked by conspicuous gallantry.

MORE PRISONERS.

A train left Gordonsville for Richmond on Tuesday afternoon with one hundred and twenty prisoners, including two or three commissioned officers. We have no authentic intelligence of any fighting since Saturday night, though, as usual, rumors were abundant yesterday.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A FOWL TRANSACTION.—Asking 30 cents a piece for half grown chickens.

THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT" IN N. YORK—RIOT BETWEEN WHITES AND BLACKS.

In Brooklyn, New York, on the 4th inst., a serious riot occurred between a number of Irish laborers and the negro workmen in tobacco factories. The negroes had been very insolent for several days. The Herald says:

On Saturday last hostilities assumed the first practical shape. On the afternoon of that day one of the negroes employed in Lorillard's tobacco factory was standing in the doorway of Grady's liquor store, on the opposite corner of the street, when a white man, who wanted to pass in, asked him quietly to get out of the way. The negro said he would not, as he had as good a right there as "any other man." The white man again asked the negro to step one side, which the latter grufly refused to do, upon which the former kicked him out of his way. On seeing this, another colored man ran across from Lorillard's with a knife in his hand to stab the white man, but was prevented from doing any injury by a policeman who came up.—This ended the difficulty on Saturday.

Yesterday morning a delegation of white men went into Mr. Lorillard's factory and insisted that negroes should not be allowed to work there. Mr. Lorillard said he would comply with the request, and stopped his colored laborers from working. About one o'clock in the afternoon over a thousand white laborers, women and children, assembled in front of Mr. Watson's factory, armed with clubs, brickbats, stones, and other missiles, and commenced a headlong assault on the windows. Several policemen had been previously secreted in the building to protect the negro workmen in case of the threatened attack. As soon, therefore, as the rioters entered the door, they endeavored to rush up to the second story, where the negroes were. Here they were met by the policemen, who succeeded in preventing their ascent. One of the assailants then set fire to a pan of tar on the first floor, and in an instant all the wooden work about that part of the building was in flames. The fire was, however, speedily checked by the police before much damage was done. Finally, while a few policemen were holding the rioters at bay, a large reinforcement arrived from 42d, 43d 44th and 20th precincts, and those in the building were ejected, when a general row occurred between them and the police. A negro attacked officer John Donnelly, of the 43d precinct, thinking he was going to arrest him, and inflicted a serious wound on his head with the side of a box. Sergeant Wright got badly cut during the *melee* in the shoulder with a pitchfork.

At this juncture a voice cried out, "Boys, set the bloody building on fire and burn the damn niggers." This was received with the wildest shouts of approval by the crowd, who again surged towards the premises with the intention of carrying out the advice that had been given them; but, notwithstanding the showers of stones, brickbats, &c., the police plied their clubs vigorously, and the intention was frustrated. Some one or two of the negroes got badly hit in the row; but all the rest were well protected by the police, who sent them away in all directions to avoid further trouble.

FROM THE WEST AND NORTH.

Mobile, August 13.—A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Grenada, 13th, says that the St. Louis Republican, of the 7th, states that the guerillas continue a vigorous warfare in Missouri.—They are crossing the North side of the Missouri River. On the 4th inst., they attacked and dispersed a body of Federal troops at Taylorsville. Col. Poindexter is reported near Hudson, with 1,200 partisans, threatening the capture of that place. A dispatch from Shelbourne reports Porter, with 2,400 men, encamped near Newark. He had bagged two companies of militia there, after a slight reconnoissance, with a large number of horses, guns and a considerable amout of ammunition.

Up to the 8th inst., 22,000 men were enrolled in the State of New York.

Important army movements are anticipated at Washington. No one is allowed to pass McClellan's lines.

Large numbers of negroes are being stolen by Pope, near Standardsville, Va.

Eleven political arrests have been made at Fairfax C. H. under Pope's late orders.

The New York Commercial states that an important secret expedition, consisting of one steamer, with picked men, had left a Federal port, and would soon be heard of.

Curtis and Commander Davis were at Cairo on the 6th inst.

Burnside's army has arrived at his head of operations.

It is announced that the Federal Government has contracted for another iron-clad Monitor, which would cost a million and a quarter dollars.

NEAL DOW, the stringent temperance advocate and author of the Maine Liquor Law, but now one of Lincoln's Brigadiers, was, at last accounts, sucking mint juleps in New Orleans.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1862.

TERMS.—$1 50 per annum, strictly in advance. To clubs of ten or more, at $1 each.—All papers are discontinued as soon as the time paid for expires.

☞Rev. P. W. Edwards and Col. S. Walker are our Agents for Haywood county.

THE ELECTION.

The returns of the Governor's election are not all in, but enough has been received to show that Col. Vance is elected by a very large majority.

The Governor, under a special act of the State Convention, takes his seat on the second Monday in September, instead of the 1st of January, as heretofore.

Col. Vance is the youngest man ever elected to this responsible position, being only about 32 years of age. That his position will be no bed of roses, needs no argument to demonstrate. He will find the task before him a herculean one. Firmness, energy, and financial skill are requisite to the proper discharge of the duties the people have imposed upon him. If he would retain the confidence and secure the cordial support of the people, he must show himself worthy to administer the affairs of the State in this trying hour, by discarding all mere *party* predilections and influences, and knowing no man or set of men on account of past opinions or positions, work steadily and firmly for the advancement of the Southern cause, and the complete and final divorcement of the South from the North—politically, socially and commercially. He has been elected under circumstances the most complimentary, and no man ever had greater reasons to be proud of his position. Taken up, and without an effort on his part, elected to the highest office in the gift of the State, he has but to follow the dictates of his own heart, and guard with jealous care the important interests committed to his keeping—discarding from his confidence the bitter and ultra men who always attempt to foist themselves upon a new administration—to make for himself a name as enduring as time.

We did not vote for Col. Vance, for reasons heretofore given, but we made no war upon him, as falsely charged by the Raleigh Standard. We faithfully kept our pledge made more than a year since, not to revive party spirit during the war. We voted, as we had a right to do, for Mr. Johnston. We have no favors to ask of the newly elected Governor, but shall rejoice to see him meet the expectations of the people of the State, and will give him, if he does so, our cordial support. As a citizen of Buncombe, we are gratified that one of our own countymen has been the recipient of so distinguished an honor, and if he comes up to the work before him in the spirit in which we believe he will, he will find no one more ready to sustain him than ourself.

ELECTION NEWS.

Rev. C. D. Smith, of Macon, is elected to the Senate from the 50th district.

J. H. Bryson is elected to the Commons from Cherokee.

Dr. J. M. Lyle is elected in Macon.

Joseph Keener, Esq., is elected in Jackson.

☞We were gratified to meet a few days since, our old friend and townsman, Maj. John W. Woodfin, of the second regiment N. C. Cavalry. He is looking in fine health, and seems to bear the hardships of camp life remarkably well. His stay at home will be short.

☞Eatables of all kinds have reached a very unhealthy price in this region. Think of $2.50 per bushel for corn meal, $16 per barrel for flour, 50 cents a pound for common brown sugar, and everything else in proportion, in this mountain-locked country, from which nothing is exported, and where all that is grown must be consumed on the ground. There is a very large screw loose, *somewhere.*

☞Col. Z. B. Vance, the Governor elect of North Carolina, arrived at his home in this place on Tuesday evening last.

☞The Confederate Congress met last Monday. The session will be an important one. Among the matters likely to come before the body, will probably be an amendment of the Conscription Law, changing the age of Conscripts from 35 to 45. This seems to be a necessity, in view of the fact that Lincoln has called for an additional force of 600,000 men to subjugate the South. We must be prepared to meet them, in any shape in which they may come. From the taste we have had of Lincolnism, the Southern people are quite ready to conclude that the "tender mercies of the wicked are cruelty." Fight them, to the last man and the last dollar. This is infinitely better than submission, and less costly.

With due deference to the wisdom of the powers that be, we would suggest whether an amendment allowing conscripts to undergo medical examination at home would not be an improvement upon the law. It does seem to us that to require a man totally incapacitated for service to go to headquarters to be examined is entailing a needless expense upon the government and upon the individual. We know some sad cases of the sort, and one especially which would excite the liveliest sympathies of the most obdurate heart. We merely throw out the suggestion.

A CASE OF SUFFERING.

A subscription paper has been left at our office, for the benefit of a mother and five helpless little children, the husband and father having died in the service. It is a peculiarly sad case, and we hope those who have an abundance will not forget the orphan's cry for bread. We have many unfortunates among us, but this is a peculiarly mournful case, as we will explain to any who are disposed to contribute to their relief. Any amount, however small, will be gratefully received, and placed in the hands of a well known citizen, who will see that the money is used to the best purpose for the benefit of the unfortunates.

☞Capt. W. F. Parker, of the 29th, was in our office one day this week. He is rather feeble, and has been spending a few days at home to recruit. He returns to his regiment next week.

☞The Indianapolis Journal gives it as "a fact to startle the nation," that there exists a secret association in Indiana, of fifteen thousand men, sworn to resist Federal taxation and military enlistments, prepared by signs to recognize and assist each other, and to recognize and protect members of similar organizations even in the rebel army, meeting with arms in their hands, and under the protection of armed sentinels, so connected with rebel prisoners in this State that the latter refuse to testify before the jury against them, and armed with precautions against legal proceedings or convictions.

☞Col. McLane, of the 82d Pennsylvania regiment, who was killed in the battle of Cold Harbor, has been lately eulogized by the Northern papers for courage and brilliant daring. From a General in the Confederate States army, who saw the Colonel on the field after his death, the Richmond Examiner learns that he was loaded down with armor—having not only a breast-plate, but steel harness for his arms and the lower part of his body. The bullet, which gave his heroic soul its quietus, entered in the rear of his left shoulder, and came out on the right side of the abdomen. He was apparently shot when lying on the ground.

One of the most singular and remarkable instances of random shooting we remember to have heard, occurred during Farragut's run of the blockade. Just as his flag-ship, the Hartford, reached the river midway opposite the city, a shell struck one of her guns, which was being loaded, fair in the muzzle, and passing into it, exploded the charge, burst the gun and killed the gunner.

The draft recently ordered in the North will largely increase the cost of the war. The war is now costing the North nearly $4,000,000 a day. Lincoln has called out 600,000 more troops. This levy will add $600,000,000 per annum to the cost of the war—approximating an addition of $2,000,000 a day to $4,000,000, now expended. At this rate the North will soon be brought to bankruptcy.

BRILLIANT AFFAIR ON ST. SIMONS.

We hear of an affair that took place recently on St. Simons Island, which, if reported to us correctly, is one of the most daring and brilliant of the war:

It appears that Capt. Wm. M. Hazzard, of the Glynn Guards, with a small detachment of his company, consisting of nine persons besides himself, crossed over to Simons on the night of the 5th inst. Having hid their boats, they spent the forenoon in reconnoitering the lines of the enemy, in the course of which they came across a negro, who took to the woods, and made his escape. The party, concluded he would give notice to the Federals of their presence, immediately returned to look after and secure their boats, which, however, they found had been carried off. Capt. Hazzard then made for another point on the island, where a boat had been hid previous to the departure of the inhabitants, and was searching about for it, when the word "charge" was heard, and a body of cavalry, supposed to be one hundred and fifty strong, came down upon them.—Captain H. ordered his men to take position in a ditch, make ready, but not fire until he gave the signal. The Federals firing three rounds at them about eighty yards distant, but the balls went over their heads, and were harmless.—The shots were not returned. Their commander then ordered his men to surround the party, which was done, but a command to charge was unheeded. At this time the Federal commander, supposing, probably, there was a large body concealed in the ditches, or animated by a spirit of cowardice, announced to his men that the rebels had taken refuge in the house, towards which they all scampered, and in a few minutes set fire to the building. Taking advantage of this moment, Captain Hazzard quietly withdrew his men to a place of safety.

Capt. Hazzard and his party spent the night on the Island, and early next morning built up a large fire to attract the attention of the enemy, and secreted his men in ambush some thirty yards off. The plan succeeded. Soon after sunrise a volley of balls was poured into and around the fire, the Federals supposing his men were there, and soon after a large body, thought to be three hundred, of cavalry and infantry, made their appearance, with a negro as pilot. The party reserved their fire until the enemy were very near. Capt. Hazzard first blew out the brains of the negro, who was within some fifteen or twenty feet of him, and immediately his entire command poured a volley from their double-barrel guns into the front rank of the Yankees, who had also come within short range, killing nine outright and wounding a large number. In the confusion that ensued, Capt. Hazzard ordered a retreat through the only point left open, and he and all his men succeeded in making good their escape, unhurt. By means, of which we have no information, they subsequently left the Island and returned to their camp.

From sources to be relied upon, and the imposing ceremonies that took place on the Island, it is believed that some officer of repute was killed, together with a very large number of his men. The affair reflects the highest credit on Capt. Hazzard and the brave little band who accompanied him in the perilous expedition. We hope he will continue to harrass the enemy, and make St. Simons too hot to hold them.

While Captain H. was on the Island, he was subjected to the painful necessity of seeing the old family mansion, at West Point, committed to the flames by the vandal enemy.—*Savannah Republican.*

HORRID ATROCITY.

An intelligent negro, who has been within the lines of the enemy on the Peninsula, gives a truly horrible account of the atrocities perpetrated in Williamsburg and elsewhere upon our helpless people. He mentions one case, which makes the blood run cold. The daughter of one of the most prominent citizens (whose name has been given us) was seized, disrobed, and then whipped by these worse than savages! Her alleged offence was the expression of some "rebel" sentiment that offended the miscreants. Such are the scenes which have been inaugurated since the victories of the South near Richmond! This is their revenge for a fair defeat in an open field!

The negro who brings this intelligence was left behind by his master, a member of the 21st Mississippi regiment, when our army retired from Williamsburg, being sick at the time. As soon as he had recovered, and had worked long enough to repay those who took care of him, he found means of getting through the Yankee lines, though he several times narrowly escaped capture. He says he never wants to dwell among Yankees again—he has seen enough of their brutality towards white and black to disgust him with the race forever.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A French genealogist has found out that the Empress Eugenie is the true heiress of the throne of Mexico through her Spanish ancestors, who are descendants of Montezuma.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MORGAN.

GALLATIN RECAPTURED.

Loudon, August 16.—A messenger from Morgan's command arrived at Lenoir's this evening.

Morgan captured Gallatin in the early part of this week—I forgot to learn the precise day.

He took and destroyed four trains—contents valued at $400,000, army stores principally, leaving a guard of 15 men. He then proceeded to destroy Railroad bridges between Nashville and Bowling Green.

The bridges destroyed will require two months to repair.

Returning to Gallatin, he found the Federals had made a dash and captured his guard. He pursued, recapturing nine of his men. His total loss was one killed, one wounded, and four prisoners. The enemy's loss not fully ascertained. J. W. N.

DARING EXPLOIT OF A PRIVATE.

We have just received information of a gallant exploit of a private in Gen. Forrest's command. Mr. Jeremiah Warren, a member of Capt. Spiller's old company of cavalry, now commanded by Lieut. Havron, while hunting his horse near McMinnville, on the 4th inst., was suddenly warned by a friend that the Yankees were thick in the neighborhood, and that three of them were immediately in advance of him. Our hero being unarmed, borrowed a shot gun from his informant and quickly advanced alone upon his antagonists. Discovering two of them, he dashed upon them on foot at double quick, demanding an instant surrender, which, after some show of resistance, was complied with unconditionally. He instantly disarmed his prisoners, and placing them before him, marched them along the road until he found the third, who, believing the whole party to be his friends, was surprised and also captured. Our hero, not stopping to look for his horse, thought it best to make sure of his captives, so he set out at once for Chattanooga, where he arrived safely after three days march, and delivered his prisoners to Gen. Maney, who highly complimented his coolness and courage. The prisoners belonged to the 35th Indiana regiment, and are now in the Guard House at Chattanooga. Warren came up the road a day or two ago in search of his command. *He has not yet found his horse.*

Warren lives in Jackson county, Ala., the county that has given Mitchell so much trouble.—*Knoxville Register.*

Loyalty of Maryland to the South. A Washington letter writer says:

The condition of affairs in Baltimore and Marland excites the attention of the Government just now. The traitors increase in Baltimore and in the slaveholding counties of the States. There is no doubt that the legislation of Congress has made the slaveholding citizens of that State more bitterly disloyal than ever before. For the most part, they were disloyal when the rebellion broke out—their sympathies were with the rebels in Virginia and the cotton States—but they kept quiet. There is a great boldness of late among them, and the Government must nip the evil in the bud. It is quite probable that severe measures will soon be resorted to.—Families, speaking openly their sympathies with the rebellion in an offensive manner, may be compelled to pass down within the enemy's lines, and give room for loyal people. In any event, Maryland will be compelled to be loyal, even though she be depopulated.

The Black Brigade.—The Savannah Republican says:

It is reported, upon good authority, that some trouble occurred with the black regiments at Hilton Head last week, and Saturday last the entire force was disbanded and broken up.

Confiscation at Memphis.—The Yankee commissioners appointed by Grant, at Memphis, to report on the confiscation of "rebel property," have seized and confiscated 113 houses and stores belonging to Southern citizens.

On the coast of Carolina the Federals have suspended warlike operations, and are all engaged in teaching the contrabands they have stolen how to read write and cipher. Oh, most noble and patriotic sogers, who can endure such odorous employment with the thermometer at 100 in the shade, rather than face the rebels in the field! Let Ethiopia rejoice and stretch forth her hands, for wool has ris:

> The lions roar on Gambia's sands,
> And monkeys dance round Timbuctoo,
> While lunar mountains rise in song
> To sing thy praise, O, Doodle-doo.
> *Athens Post.*

The Memphis Bulletin, of the 3d inst., reports a fight seven miles from that town, on Sunday, between a force of 4,000 Federals and the Confederates under Jeff. Thompson. No particulars are given. More fighting is anticipated.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

Atrocities of the Enemy in the Counties of Hertford and Gates, N. C.—Destruction of Property—Cruelty Towards Unoffending Citizens, &c.

Gates County, N. C., August 8.

On the 4th instant, the enemy proceeded up the Chowan river, as far as Mr. Abm. Riddick's where they landed and took off about 3,000 lbs. bacon hams, charging Riddick to see that not a pound was removed until they came again. They made an appropriation of the entire contents of his dairy, eating and destroying all the milk and butter on the premises. Thirty-nine negro men vamosed of Mr. Riddick's at the same time. Nine of John D. Myrick's; nine of W. T. Bynum's; three of J. A. Britt's negroes, and a number of other negroes have been spirited away—all this in Hertford county.

On the 6th inst., the vandals landed at Bethel, Winton and Coleraine; took off a large number of negroes and made prisoner of young Sharp, a worthy, quiet young man, taking him on board their ships. In this county, and in the counties of Chowan and Nansemond, the Yankee squads under the direction of negro guides, have outraged humanity most shockingly. They have carried off many of our best citizens, who were quietly attending to their agricultural pursuits; insulted most grossly delicate females, and destroyed millions of property.

If Government would send a few regiments as far down as Elizabeth City, and enable planters to harvest their immense crops, it would be an excellent move. Several recruiting officers of Col. Wheeler's regiment of Mounted Rangers are quietly moving among the people of Gates and Chowan, and hope that he will soon be able to take the field at the head of 1,000 effective men.—Could he form a junction with Col. Dennis Ferebee, of Camden county, they would be able, with the assistance of a battery of 10 or 12 cannon, soon to drive the scoundrels from our soil.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A Good Hit.—While the Yankees were quartered in Hanover there was a repartee made to one of their officers by a member of my church which is too good to be lost. The person is a fine old mother in Israel, full of good sense, and abounding in Biblical knowledge.—The Yankees had been troubling her a good deal, stealing her corn and potatoes, and shooting her hens, until she was very much exasperated. One evening a very gay looking officer was swaggering about the yard, cursing and swearing, insulting the family, and making great boasts about taking Richmond and crushing the Rebels. The old lady took it very cooly, replying to him with firmness but politeness. At last, thinking to destroy all her hopes of our success, he said: "Why madam, we have *seen* Richmond. From our balloon we can see the very streets." "Yes," replied the old lady, very cooly, "and Moses climbed Mt. Pisgah and *saw* the promised land, but he *never got there.*" It is needless to add that the Federal vented his wrath in oaths loud and deep, and then disappeared rather chagrined by the scriptural allusion.—*Christian Observer.*

A Humiliating Confession.—The Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal, in commenting on the late foreign news, makes the following humiliating confession:

We have learned the folly of expecting sympathy from foreign governments and foreign people. We have learned that we are hated most cordially where we had reasons to look for moral support; that we stand to-day apart and isolated, without a friend or backer in any power on earth. We have learned that we must not only fight the good fight unassisted, but under the shadow of the frowns of Europe.

A Salt Mine Discovered.—The Natchez Courier says: An extensive salt mine has been discovered in Franklin parish, Louisiana, about nine miles from New Iberia, near the Bayou Teche. The salt is taken out of the mine in lumps of 200 pounds, raised by an ordinary windlass. We were shown some of the salt by Mr. Carpenter, of Fayette, last Saturday. It has every quality necessary, and we are assured that the mine, properly worked, would supply at once the whole Southern Confederacy. The owner is now charging at the mine 8½ cents per pound, which is an extravagant price considering the extent of the product.

Changing his Base.—It was confidently asserted on the street corners yesterday, that McClellan was evacuating his encampment on James River.—*Richmond Examiner, 12th.*

BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS

Morganton	August 31.	
Calvary, Henderson county	September	4.
St. John's in the Wilderness	do.	6.
Hendersonville	do.	7.
St. Paul's in the Valley	do.	9.
Asheville	do.	14.
Rutherfordton	do.	16.

$5 REWARD.

STOLEN some days since, a small black Terrier Dog, answering to the name of

"HEP."

He had on a brass collar, with my name on it. His ears are very erect, having been trimmed to a point. The above reward will be paid for his return to me. D. L. SMITH.

Asheville, Aug. 21. 2t

WRITING PAPER.

I HAVE 100 REAMS Letter Paper, which I am prepared to offer to the MERCHANTS and PEOPLE of Western North Carolina at low figures for the times, by the

Ream, Half Ream or Quire.

Orders by mail, accompanied by the CASH, promptly attended to.

Call soon or address, E. J. ASTON, Asheville, N. C.

August 21. tf

NOTICE.

THE friends of members of Co. H, 29th Regiment N. C. Troops, who desire to send clothing, or other articles to them by me, will deposit them at Alexander & Burnett's by the middle of next week, as I will leave at that time for the Regiment.

W. F. PARKER, Capt. Co. H, 29th N. C. Troops.

August 21. 1t

$30 REWARD.

J. R. BRANTON, of Co. C, 15th Regiment N. C. T., deserted his post on the 20th of June, from Richmond, Va. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, dark hair and grey eyes, slow spoken. He is supposed to be lurking about in Haywood county, N. C., accompanied by his wife. For his confinement in any jail or delivery in camp will be paid thirty dollars.

D. J. HARDIN, Captain Commanding.

August 21. 3t

BEEF! BEEF!!

THE subscribers will open on the 30th instant, a regular BEEF MARKET, and will furnish Beef every

Monday, Wednesday and Saturday,

During the season. They have a large stock of the finest Black Mountain Cattle, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to their customers.

It will be sold in the rear of Dr. Hilliard's office, near the Bank.

SULLIVAN & GILLIAM.

Asheville, Aug. 21. 3t

NOTICE.

THE Roots, Herbs, &c., collected for the Medical Purveying Department, Charlotte, N. C., will be received at that Department, if, on inspection, they are found to be thoroughly clean and dry.

In every case the freight on the articles must be paid by the person sending them. If they pass inspection and are received, the freight will be refunded. The R. R. Receipt for the freight will be required.

The reception of the following articles will be discontinued for the present, viz: Red Cedar and Juniper tops—Sarsaparilla Root—Poplar, White Oak, Willow and Slippery Elm Barks, and Poke Root. The remaining articles on the list will be received under the above conditions until further notice.

"Barberry leaves" on the list should be Bearberry leaves. The former are not wanted.

Due notice will be given by Advertisement when the reception of the above named articles will be recommenced.

M. HOWARD, Surg'n and Med. Purveyor, Charlotte, N. C.

NOTICE.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the arrest of the following members of the 16th Regiment N. C. Troops, if delivered to any Confederate officer, or Fifteen dollars if lodged in the county Jail. Jailors shall receive their fees.

Co. "A," Jackson Rangers.

James Bryant, Private, from Yancy Co., N. C.

Co. "B," Madison Rangers.

Thos. Brooks, Private, from Madison Co., N. C.
Abner Brooks, " " " " "
Thomas Ball, " " " " "
Thos. Stuman, " " " " "

Co. "C," Black Mountain Boys.

E. Banks, Private, from Yancy Co., N. C.
M. Ray, Corporal, " " " "
S. B. Ray, Private, " " " "
J. L. Ray, " " " " "
J. W. Higgins, " " " " "
J. D. Young, " " " " "
E. M. Shepherd, " " " " "

Co. "D," Rutherford Riflemen.

J. L. Millard, Priv., from Rutherford Co., N. C.
D. D. Lancaster, " " " " "
George Harris, " " " " "
W. D. Huntsinger, " " " " "

Co. "E," Burke Tigers.

Henry Cannon, Corp'l, from Burke Co., N. C.
D. E. McPuett, Private, " " " "
C. J. Copeland, " " " " "

Co. "F," Buncombe Sharp Shooters.

Jas. Smith, Private, from Buncombe Co., N. C.
S. W. Hutchison, " " " " "
Wm. Lunceford, " " " " "
Louis Parris, " " " " "
Wm. Sutton, " " " " "
T. C. Reaves, " " " " "
B. R. Lewis, " " " " "
E. Chambers, " " " " "
W. F. Dover, " " " " "
J. B. Dover, " " " " "
C. M. Green, " " " " "
D. H. Felmot, Corp'l, " " " "

Co. "G," Rutherford Volunteers.

Jas. H. Carrier, from Rutherford county, N. C.

Co. "H," Jeff. Davis Guards.

A. F. Morgan, Private, from Macon Co., N. C.

Co. "I," Henderson Guards.

W. H. Posey, Private, Henderson, Co., N. C.
J. H. Bryson, " " "
Richard Liverett, " " "
J. M. Lytle, " " "

Co. "K," Columbus Riflemen.

W. B. Mills, Sergeant, from Polk county, N. C.
D. M. Lankford, Private, " "
Wm. Knight, " " "

Co. "L," Haywood Rangers.

J. R. Chambers, Private, Haywood Co., N. C.
Samuel Clarke, " " "
W. T. Clarke, " Caldwell "
W. A. Presnell, " Haywood "
J. C. Reinhardt, " " "

H. D. LEE, Major, Comd'g 16th Regt. N. C. T.

August 21. 6t

For the Asheville News.

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

To MR. M. COLEMAN AND LADY, *on the death of their brave son,* CAPT. ANDREW W. COLEMAN, *who fell on Monday the 30th of June, while gallantly leading his company in a charge at the Great Battle of Richmond.*

BY MOLLIE.

Another home is wrapped in clouds
  Of mourning's sable night;
Two aged forms in bursts of grief,
  Now greet the aching sight.
We need not ask them whence or why,
  Those bitter tears are shed;
Too well we know the stifled sigh,
  Is for the gallant dead.

Ah! who can paint the anguish deep,
  That wrung those patriot breasts, [son,
When they heard the sad fate of their noble
  Their Andy—their loveliest—best?
He's fallen! but Oh! he liveth yet,—
  Lives in the hearts of the Free,
And his name shall shine on the scroll of fame,
  As a martyr to Liberty.

His country called: he could not stay,
  When vandals pressed us sore;
But grasped his sword and led the way,
  The bitter strife to share.
And there among the dauntless he
  In proudest valor stood,
To battle for the cause of Right,
  And sealed it with his blood.

No timid fear didst blanch his brow,
  Though death was raging nigh;
He fell where heroes dare to fall—
  A glorious death to die.
He wore awhile the victor's wreath,
  That decks the warrior brave;
But Ah! those laurels dyed in blood,
  Are planted on his grave.

Oh! stricken parents to thy hearts,
  His daring triumph brings,
A mournful dirge, a death-like note,
  And memory's fatal sting.
Alas! the clarion's stirring calls,
  No more his pulses thrill;
The bugle's blast shall wake him not,
  He's done his Father's will.

Wake not his sleep—let him repose,
  Neath the soil he hath bought with blood;
Disturb him not—he's fought his last (battle)
  And is at rest with God.
No more shall war's rude clamor mar,
  That peace for which he's striven;
Fair deeds that grace his manly brow,
  Have bought a home in Heaven.

Ah! dry those tears, 'twas fate that doomed
  Him to a soldier's grave;
Hearts may break, but fame will love,
  And place him wiih the brave.

Webster, July, 1862.

HOW TO TEST A CONSCIENCE.

Every one claims to have a conscience—and an honest one at that. But just now one-half of everybody, at least, lie when they say they have any conscience at all. The way to test the existence of conscience, is to approach one who has an article of necessity to sell. Let us suppose it to be a pin, that cost originally almost nothing, and now one obliged to have it applies to buy it—the seller knows it, and is aware that he is about the only person, for many miles around who has a pin to spare. He charges 50 cents for it, but will knock you down if you say he is a man without a conscience! or that he is helping Abe Lincoln to starve the South. Take the Bacon seller, whose meat did not cost him ten dollars: A few months ago his "conscience" would have taken 15 cents for it, but now it must have from 40 to 60—would gladly take 60 now, but if he hears of a fool paying a dollar a pound, from that moment, presto change! he can't "afford" to take less than a dollar! His "conscience" wont let him! We will not enquire WHY he could not "afford" to take less, because he is beyond doubt, assisting Lincoln in starving the South. The meal and flour sellers who can't "afford" to take less than ten dollars for what they were anxious to get six dollars a month ago, also have "consciences" that expand and contract like India rubber. If, reader, you would test the existence of a conscience, find a man with something to eat to sell.—*Milton Chronicle.*

A GOOD story is "towld" of Capt. Atkins, of Wheat's celebrated battalion. Atkins, who is well known as the "Wild Irishman," being six feet two inches in height, and of the Charley O'Malley school, was formerly of the British Legion, in the army of Italy, where, meeting Col. Wheat, he became so attached to him that he afterwards came over to this country to join him. It was Capt. Atkins who lead Wheat's battalion at Manassas, after the noble Wheat fell wounded, leading the celebrated charge of the Louisiana Tigers with a bare shillela! In the late battle, in which the glorious Wheat fell, Atkins says, on calling the roll of his company next morning, but one man answered to his name! "Shure," says Atkins, (for thus the story was told me,) "that was a sorry report! Divil a man left but meself and the one! Howiver, I immediately proceeded to an election of officers, and the only solitary individual in the ranks was unanimously elected 1st Lieutenant. The next, Gen. Dick Taylor, the chip of 'old Zach,' ses to me: 'Atkins, me boy, I noticed yees yesterday; yer men did splendidly!' 'Didn't they,' ses I. 'They did,' ses he, 'and desarve promotion.' 'Well, then,' ses I, 'they've got it, for every mother's son of 'em have been put on the staff of Col. Wheat in heaven, and the only man left was unanimously elected a Lieutenant this morning!' Wid that, the General orders me to Richmond to fill up me company with conscripts; so, calling me Lieutenant, I gave him strict orders as to the discipline to be observed in me absence, and left him in charge of the company until me return!"

A USE FOR DOGS.—The city authorities of Petersburg, Va., have dog catchers employed in killing all the stray dogs about that city. Their corpses are converted into saltpetre in the nitre beds in the neighborhood, and then into gunpowder. Soldiers using this powder are said to make a peculiarly dogged resistance.

THE 1st, 3rd, and 8th, regiments U. S. regulars, paroled in Texas, but recently guarding Confederate prisoners on Governor's Island, N. Y., have thrown down their arms and refused to do duty on the ground that they were violating their parole.

DEATHS.

DIED,—At Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, Va., on the 12th of July, 1862, WILLIAM EARL DARNALD, aged about 21 years, a member of the "Rough & Ready Guards." He was one of the first to respond to his country's call for volunteers. He made an excellent soldier, and fought bravely in the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, &c. He was also a "soldier of the cross." Being religiously inclined from his youth, he joined the M. E. Church, South, at Jones' School House, on the French Broad, in the year 1849, under the influence of that sainted man of God, Rev. A. M. Goodykoontz, professed religion at Reems' Creek Camp Ground about 4 years ago, and no doubt was steadfast till death. I learn from the family where he boarded while going to school on Reems' Creek before going into the army, that he often held family prayer. And I will here relate a circumstance which will be an example and encouragement for other christian soldiers: Soon after he volunteered, it is said, he got into doubts as to whether he had done right in going into the army. He concluded to carry the case to the Lord for direction, and the result was that he and his room-mates, who were also religious, after wrestling in secret prayer, were made shouting happy in the love of God. As a matter of course all doubts were then removed. One of those same young men who was then with him has since died from wounds, received in battle, and no doubt they have had a happy meeting in glory. Truly bro. Darnald was a pattern of piety, for he let his light shine in the Army as well as at home. One of his officers writes, that he has no doubt he has entered into that rest prepared for the people of God. May his ftiends be faithful and meet him in the "glory world," where the tocsin of war will never again be heard.

H. P. WAUGH.

Asheville Circuit, Aug. 12, 1862.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular meeting of Hominy Creek Division, No. 289, Sons of Temperance, held July 18th, 1862, the undersigned was appointed to draft resolutions relative to the death of our much esteemed brother, W. M. CULBERSON, who left the home of his parents last summer, and went to meet our Northern foes who are arrayed against us. Brother Culberson was killed in the late fight at Richmond, while nobly contending for his country's rights. The following resolutions were presented to the Division and adopted:

Resolved, 1. That in the death of brother Culbertson, our Division has lost a worthy member, society a bright ornament, and his associates a sure and valued friend.

2. That while we deeply deplore the loss of our brother, and would fain have stayed the resistless hand of death; yet, we bow with humble submission to the will of a Higher Power, and comfort ourselves with the sweet reflection, that we can mourn not as those who have no hope; for our loss is his eternal gain.

3. That we do most cordially mingle our tears with those of his mourning friends, and offer them sincerely all the sympathies of our sorrowing hearts; and that we wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the dec'd, and to the Asheville News and Spirit of the Age for publication.

R. A. YOUNG.

Asheville District:

Fourth Round Quart. Meetings.

Hendersonville Station,	July	26, 27.
" Ct. and Trans. Miss., at Shaw's Creek Camp Ground,	August	2, 3.
Waynesville Ct., Shook's C. G.,	"	9, 10.
Franklin " at Franklin,	"	16, 17.
Cheowee Mission,	"	23, 24.
Webster ct. & Echota Miss—Echota,	"	30, 31.
Sulp. Sp. ct., Turkey Creek C. G.,	Sept.	6, 7.
Catawba " Mt. Zion C. G.,	"	13, 14.
Burnsville ct., Burnsville,	"	20, 21.
Asheville "	"	27, 28.
" Station,	October	4, 5.

July 10. F. M. FANNING, P. E.

C. S. Armory, Asheville, N. C.

August 12th, 1862.

Wanted Immediately,

3,000 FEET CHERRY PLANK,
5,000 " 1½ & 1¼ in. Pine "
5,000 " 1 in. Poplar "
10,000 " 2¼ " Blk. Walnut "
5,000 Bus. Best Pine Charcoal.
500 Cords Wood.

All well seasoned. The highest CASH prices will be paid upon delivery.

R. W. PULLIAM,
Agent C. S. A. Comd'g.

August 14. tf

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

I WANT a substitute, to go in Capt. West's Company, Col. McDowell's Battalion, and will pay a liberal price. Apply at my residence on Swannanoa, 13 miles East of Asheville.

MILLINGTON LYTLE.

August 14. 3t

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. ASTON & CO

10,000 ENVELOPES JUST RECEIVED at ASTON'S.

May 29.

HILLSIDE SCHOOL,

Asheville, Buncombe, N. C.

REV. DR. and MRS. R. H. CHAPMAN are prepared to receive into their family a SUMMER CLASS of SCHOOL-GIRLS, whom they will endeavor very thoroughly to instruct.

TERMS:

For tuition per month,.....$10.00
" " Board and washing per mo., 30.00

24th July, 1862. 5t

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday (4th day) of August.

Terms per Session of 5 Months:

(TWENTY WEEKS.)

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Primary English Department.....	$15 00
Higher " Branches.....	20 00
Classics.....	25 00

L. HOLMES.

July 31, 1862. tf

HO! FOR THE SALT WORKS.

Wanted Immediately,

100 WAGONS, TO HAUL WOOD AT THE *VIRGINIA SALT WORKS.*

For good four horse teams, we will pay FOUR dollars per day, and feed men and horses. For good six horse teams, we will pay FIVE dollars per day. Teamsters must furnish an extra Log Chain, and a few small Chains to fasten on loads, to each wagon, and must find their own bedding.

Carpenters and Masons.

100 CARPENTERS and Stone and Brick Masons also wanted immediately. For these we will pay from two to two dollars and fifty cents per day. Each Mason must bring his own Trowel, and each Carpentor a few Framing Tools, such as Broad Axes, Cross Cut Saws, Chisels, large Augurs, &c. They will be allowed rations, and will be required to form themselves into Messes or Squads.

Wood Choppers.

100 WOOD CHOPPERS also wanted immediately, for whom we will pay the customary price at the Works. Each chopper must bring his own Axe.

Common Laborers.

100 COMMON LABORERS, white or black, also wanted, for whom we will pay one dollar per day and rations.

We are anxious to start some eight or ten wagons next Monday, and those who wish to engage will please report immediately to either John E. Patton, G. T. Spears, E. Clayton, Asheville.

N. W. WOODFIN,
State Agent.

July 17. tf

J. WHALEY,

Clock and Watch Maker,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country, that he has located in

ASHEVILLE,

For the purpose of carrying on the above business in its various branches. He also offers for sale a SMALL ASSORTMENT OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Consisting in part of Gold and Silver Watches, Breast-Pins, Finger-Rings, Gold Spectacles, Gold Thimbles, Jewelry in Sets, Cameos, Lavas, Coral, &c., Silver Forks, Spoons, &c.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

Repaired with neatness and despatch and warranted. Jewelry mended.

Court House square, front of MERRIMON & SONS' Store. JON. WHALEY.

July 10. tf

ATTENTION!!

HEADQUARTERS 108TH REGT., N. C. M.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C., August 6.

E. H. Cunningham, Chief Police:

You are hereby authorized and empowered to examine all persons wearing military uniforms and arrest such as have no written evidence of leave of absence from their respective commands, and you are further instructed to arrest all sojourners and visitors to this town who are between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, that they may render an account of themselves.

W. R. YOUNG,
Colonel 108th Regt. N. C. M.

August 7. tf

NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

CAMP HILL,
Near Statesville, N. C., July 31.

THE Camp of Instruction at this place is now ready for the reception of conscripts. Colonels of Militia, will, as soon after the reception of this order as practicable, conduct their conscripts to this camp.

Officers will be in attendance at the Depot to direct them to the camps.

JAMES C. McRAE,
Capt. & A. A. Gen'l Com.

☞The Salisbury Watchman, Western Enterprise, Asheville Aews, Western Carolinian, Henderson Times and Shelby Eagle, will copy the above advertisement 3 times.

August 7. 3t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors under the WILL of the late JAMES W. PATTON, desire all persons having claims against the Estate to present them immediately for settlement, also, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make settlement at their earliest convenience.

JAS. A. PATTON,
W. A. PATTON,
T. W. PATTON, } Exr's.

February 6, 1862. tr

William F. Jones,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.
(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

October 11, 1860.

CAROLINA HOUSE,

(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

Good Rooms, Good Servants,

GOOD FARE,

And every necessary attention given to guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

July 18, 1861. tf

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.

October 18, 1860. tf

NEW GOODS.

1861. 1861.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

ARE now receiving their SPRING stock of GOODS, recently purchased in Baltimore by one of the firm, which embraces the

USUAL VARIETY

kept by them, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Thankful for past patronage, (liberal on the part of their friends,) they will endeavor to merit a continuance of it by keeping

A Good Stock,

Well assorted, and selling at fair and reasonable prices. Their motto is, *"LIVE AND LET LIVE."*

They do not wish to inflict a long paper showing of Goods, but if you will call in their large store they will display them to your sight on their counters. They charge nothing for showing Goods.

April 4, 1861. tf

LIGHT! LIGHT!

IF YOU WANT A GOOD LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A BRIGHT LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A STRONG LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A MILD LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A GENTLE LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A SOFT LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A CHEAP LIGHT,

TRY THE TEREBENE OIL,

A new Southern discovery, at ASTON'S.

THIS new illuminator is FIVE TIMES better and THREE TIMES cheaper than Candles, and only equalled in brilliancy and cheapness by the best Kerosine Oil. Kerosine Lamps changed to burn this oil for a trifling expense. Call and examine the article at

July 31. ASTON'S.

ASTON'S DEPOT.

100 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL, Just received at ASTON'S.

300 GALLONS ALCOHOL Just received at ASTON'S.

20,000 SEGARS of all kinds, for sale at ASTON'S.

500 LBS. BUCK-SHOT for sale at ASTON'S,

CEPHALIC PILLS.—An infallible cure for Headache. For sale at ASTON'S.

Something New.

THE CONFEDERATE SPELLER.
THE CONFEDERATE PRIMER.

Just received at ASTON'S.

Acts of Congress.

THE Acts and Resolutions of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sessions of the Confederate Congress. A few copies for sale at ASTON'S.

Lyrics and Sketches,

BY W. M. MARTIN, of Columbia, S. C.—A few copies of this new and popular work just received at ASTON'S.

Concentrated Lye.

A Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Confederate Almanac.

JUST RECEIVED AT ASTON'S.

Blue Grass

AND TIMOTHY SEED, FOR SALE AT ASTON'S.

TO ARRIVE NEXT WEEK AT ASTON'S.

500 lbs. Soda.
500 " Copperas.
100 " Black Pepper.
50 " Castile Soap.
10 " Gum Camphor.
200 " Shot.
20 Reams Letter Paper.
20,000 Envelopes. May 29.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

CONTINUE to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE ON

WHITE AND SLAVE LIVES

On more favorable terms than any other Company in the State; giving the insured perfect security against loss. Also POLICIES against

Loss by Fire

On as fair and reasonable terms as any other solvent Company can fairly do it.

WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Jan. 30, 1862. tf.

CONFEDERATE HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WINSLOW SMITH, Proprietor.

THIS OLD AND WELL KNOWN ESTABlishment is open for the accommodation of the public. GOOD FARE, good servants, and central location, commend it to the traveller.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

April 24, 1862. tf

ASHEVILLE

SEGAR MANUFACTORY.

HAVING opened a Segar Manufactory in Asheville, N. C., we wish to employ a

NUMBER OF GIRLS

To learn the business, to whom we will give

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT

And pay them LIBERAL WAGES. For further particulars, apply to Dr. W. H. Murdoch, North end of Main street.

WM. MURDOCH,
W. H. MURDOCH.

April 3, 1862. tf

ALWAYS AT WORK,

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

OLD STAND,

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.

Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

MARBLE YARD,

Greenville, S. C.

JAMES M. ALLEN

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE public that he has now on hand, at his Yard in Greenville, S. C., a large and varied stock, embracing every style and quality of

MARBLE,

Which he is working into

Monuments, Tombstones, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to devices and lettering upon Tombstones.

Orders promptly filled, and great care taken in boxing and forwarding.

THOS. W. ATKIN

Is my Agent at Asheville, and will receive orders and give all necessary information as to prices, terms, &c.

JAMES M. ALLEN.

Greenville, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. 1y

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE under the necessity of

SELLING GOODS FOR

PAY DOWN.

We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a

STOCK OF GOODS

To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Sept. 19, 1861. tf

VESTS! VESTS!!

200 VESTS, of every quality, style and size, from FINE TO COMMON, for sale low down for CASH. C. GREEN.

Asheville, Jan. 23, 1862. tf

FOR SALE.

A RESIDENCE IN ASHEVILLE. HOUSE (brick) new and elegant—grounds handsomely and conveniently arranged. Terms accommodating. W. A. PATTON.

Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

FOR SALE.

AN ENGINE AND BOILER, OF ABOUT 8 horse power. Second-hand article, but in good condition. Apply to

A. B. CHUNN & CO.

Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

WOOL WANTED.

I WILL PAY SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER pound for all the clean washed and picked

WOOL,

Delivered at my Mills on Reems' Creek, eight miles North of Asheville.

WM. COLEMAN.

July 31. tf

C. H. YOUNG,

DEALER IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

October 31, 1861. 1y

NOTICE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, WEST'N N. C. R. R.
STATESVILLE, N. C., July 24, 1862.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Rail Road will meet in Morganton, Burke county, on Thursday the 28th day of August next.

R. F. SIMONTON, Sec. & Treas.

☞Salisbury Watchman and Asheville News will copy until the meeting.

August 7. 4t